50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T SECRET REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

COUNTRY	USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION	1947 - 1951
SUBJECT	Economic; Technological - Bearing industry	DATE DIST.	6 Oct 1951
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers		
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR	NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE PUBLISHED	25 Mar - 27 May 1951	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	
LANGUAGE	Russian		

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

TRADE OLD BEARINGS FOR NEW; ADOPT INNOVATIONS, STEP UP PRODUCTION IN BEARING PLANTS

COLLECT, REPAIR OLD BEARINGS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 26 May 51

The government has set up a special plant for repairing bearings, and Glavavtotraktorosbyt has been given the task of collecting worn-out bearings. By turning in two bearings that are worn out, but suitable for repair, the MTS or kolkhoz will receive three new or repaired bearings from the oblast office of Glavavtotraktorosbyt.

Worn-out bearings are accepted for exchange only if they are assembled, and bearing rings are accepted only in pairs. Bearings or separate rings with cracks or split sides, and rusted bearings will not be accepted.

The Moscow Oblast office of Glavavtotraktorosbyt received a considerable number of worn-out bearings from MTS and sovkhozes in the first quarter 1951, but the number of bearings turned in has decreased considerably in the second quarter, and the condition in which they are turned in leaves much to be desired. Some of the bearings were removed with hammers and chisels, which made them unfit for repair. Three MTS in the oblast complain that they have no bearings to turn in, and the ones that they do bring in are unfit for repair. All MTS and sovkhozes should be equipped with pullers for removing bearings, but these pullers are frequently unobtainable at the oblast office of Sel'khozsnab (Agricultural Supply Administration). Pullers for 3120 and 3130 bearings are not being made at all.

CRITICAL INNOVATION BURIED 4 YEARS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 25 Mar 51

The First State Bearing Plant imeni L. M. Kaganovich uses much nonferrous metal to make retainers for large bearings. This entails considerable production losses, since the brass casting for one retainer weighs 25 kilograms, while the machined retainer weighs only 6.4 kilograms. Thus, three fourths of the metal ends up in shavings. Moreover, the machining of brass retainers is a very labor-consuming process.

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	

It is not necessary to use brass retainers for all bearings. Stamped steel retainers can be used in many types of bearings without detriment to their operating qualities. These steel retainers are many times cheaper and simpler to make than the brass ones.

Early in 1947, Ivanushkin, a machinist and gauge maker in the small series shop, and Skorodumov, an engineer, designed and made an experimental model of a stamped steel retainer to replace brass retainers. The value of this proposal was recognized by the plant management and the Main Administration [of the Bearing Industry], and it was decided to adopt it in production promptly. Rappoport, chief of the inventions and innovations shop, was commissioned by the plant director to make the necessary dies for the production of these retainers as soon as possible. However, Rappoport took over 2 years to carry out this urgent assignment. Several experimental retainers were made, and the bearings were finally assembled in January 1950. But they disappeared without a trace from the assembly section of the shop, and nothing further was heard on the subject.

In May 1950, Potapov, the plant director, issued a special order describing the delay in getting this retainer into production as shameful. After this, Ivanushkin again assembled ten experimental models, which were minutely tested by the Technical Control Department and accepted. In June, they were installed on an aggregate in a Baku enterprise for testing under production conditions.

These bearings have been operating successfully for 8 months under special technical observation. This period greatly exceeds the established life of this type of bearing.

The success of these experimental bearings would lead one to expect that Gromov, chief engineer of the First State Bearing Plant, and Cherkasskiy, chief designer, would devote all their energy to putting the steel retainers into production, but their indifference arouses the fear that the innovation will not be put into effect this year. -- N. Bazhenov, engineer

PRODUCE NEW BEARING MACHINES -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 7 Apr 51

The machinery and repair shop of the First State Bearing Plant has organized the output of rolling machines for processing bearing rings. Six machines assembled above the quota were shipped to Kuybyshev, Saratov, and Tomsk on 5 April. The rolling machines turn out more accurate rings, cut metal consumption, and increase labor productivity as compared to forging machines.

CITE POSTWAR GAINS IN BEARING OUTPUT -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 19 Apr 51

Bearing output at the First State Bearing Plant increased 79 percent in 1950 as compared to 1940. Above-plan profit for 1950 was 22 million rubles.

ADOPT NEW CONTROL METHODS IN BEARING PLANT -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 7 May 51

The heat treatment division of the rod and pipe cutting shop, First State Bearing Plant, has decided to check the quality of its own production. This innovation will save the plant about 50,000 rubles [yearly], and free the regular inspectors for other work.

In a special order, the plant director gave the heat treatment division permission to work without technical control, and gave three brigades the right to guarantee the quality of their own production.

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 22 May 51

An automatic machine for sorting rollers has been set up in the roller shop of the First State Bearing Plant, thus freeing three inspectors for other work.

An instrument devised by Engineer Mazin checks the accuracy of machined parts to one micron; its use in one ball-bearing shop increased labor productivity 15 percent and saved 75,000 rubles in one month.

BEARING PLANT EXCEEDS PLAN, CONSERVES MATERIALS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 1 May 51

The Moscow Second State Bearing Plant turned out above-plan production worth 900,000 rubles up to the end of April.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 17 May 51

Sixty out of 100 brigades of the Moscow Second State Bearing Plant have won the title of excellent-quality brigade. In a 4-month period, the plant turned out several hundred thousand rubles worth of above-plan production, conserved tons of metal and oil, and almost 200,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power.

STEP UP BEARING PRODUCTION -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 11 May 51

In Azerbaydzhan SSR, bearing production for the first quarter 1951 was 121 percent of the first quarter 1950 output.

BEARING PLANT FAILS IN MONTHLY PLAN -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 27 May 51

The Tashkent Sharikopodshipnik Plant fulfilled its April 1951 plan only 79 percent.

- E N D -